



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1859.

A letter from a subscriber in a neighboring county, says:—"Politics—at this time—are a dead letter. You can rarely hear them spoken of—so much absorbed are the farmers in their crops, their agricultural operations—the prospect as to prices &c. Not that we are indifferent to the affairs of our country, or that the Whigs have lost courage or hope as to the future. But just now, we are willing to think of something else that the contentions of parties. By and by, I firmly believe there will be an uprising of the people, as in 1840. It is the Black Republicans, alone, who give the administration a chance. If there were no such party, and the Opposition could rally upon a sound, conservative national man for President, in opposition to the Administration candidate, they would sweep the country. We can afford to wait, however, until November next, to see how things move. In the mean time, I will say to you, as one of your correspondents intimated a few days ago, that the abundance of the wheat harvest, and the prospect of the corn crop, have not been exaggerated, judging from what I see in our own section. Have you noticed the excellence of the quality of the wheat? It is heavier and finer, than I ever knew it to be. The consumers will have more bread and better bread, than for years past. Rye and oats, too, will be in abundance. We all have reason to be thankful—for if prices are not so high there is more to sell. As for the war, confound it! I don't believe it will do any more good in Europe, than it has done here—for I was foolish enough to think it would send wheat up to \$2—and it didn't."

At the discussion between the candidates for Congress, in the Petersburg District, on Monday, at Dinwiddie Court House, Colonel Thomas F. Goode opposed a convention.—Mr. Hopkins partially opposed one, but would acquiesce.—Mr. Pryor advocated a convention, and thought holding a convention was the best way to nominate a candidate. Mr. Pryor, in his speech, it is said in the Petersburg Intelligencer, reviewed the prodigious conduct of the Congress of the Union, with the President at its head in such fearful language as to make one think, who did not know that he called himself a Democrat, that he had never voted for Buchanan. He spurned the idea of a protective tariff, and of internal improvements by the Federal Government. He concluded by denouncing, in bitter terms, the Abolition influences which had crept into the Government, and called upon the people to witness his prediction that he would be elected to Congress without any sort of doubt.

The London Daily News, the organ of the Exeter Hall abolitionists, has an article in which Mr. William H. Seward is in effect nominated by the aforesaid British abolitionists as their candidate for the next presidency of the United States. The News makes no concealment of the causes to which the New York senator is to attribute this distinction. He "has afforded every possible evidence in his own country of his absolute and hearty condemnation of the institutions of the South, which are incompatible with the liberties of the Republic at large, and which threaten its existence," and therefore, says, he is entitled to the sympathy and support of the British abolitionists "in the objects to which he is pledged."

At the instance of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British government is just now commencing a series of observations in and around the North Atlantic ocean, for the purpose of investigating the law of storms and other phenomena concerning the weather in and about the ocean. The matter has been placed in charge of Admiral Fitzroy, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and Admiralty, London, who calls on ships at sea as well as persons on shore for co-operation.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is temporarily absent in the West. Col. C. E. Mix, Chief Clerk, is now Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—Horatio King, esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, has left Washington, on a short visit to the North, and during his absence his duties will be performed by Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner, Principal Clerk of the Department Office.

A New Yorker has invented and patented a churn by means of which the butter is "brought" in one minute and a half. He uses two cast-iron rollers, running very true and very close together, by means of which the lactical fluid is made to "go in" milk and come out squeezed" in the form of excellent butter. "A dasher in the lower chamber gathers the butter as fast as it is deposited."

A man, in Vernon county, Missouri, killed a man a few days ago, who had killed his father a year ago. The first killing was in Kansas, and the son learning that his father's murderer would not be punished in Kansas (under the amnesty) made short work of the matter.

Blackwood's Magazine, in the two last numbers, has contained severe reviews of Lord Macaulay's History of England—or rather that portion of it, which relates to the Duke of Marlborough, and the Massacre of Glencoe. They are said to be written by Sir Archibald Alison.

Thomas S. Gholson and L. C. Boulden are candidates for the Judgeship in the Mecklenburg District, Va.

A considerable revival of religion has commenced in the African Church in Richmond.

ONE DAY LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Latest from the Seat of War.

New York, July 18.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, via Cork, with dates to the 17th inst. (one day later), arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton—sales of Wednesday estimated at 15,000 bales, nearly all of which is to be trade. All qualities have slightly advanced.

The market to-day, Thursday, closed firm, but quotations are nominal. Corn is very dull, with an increased demand for yellow. Provisions closed dull, but the market is generally unchanged.

Consols closed at London at 93½ (at 93½).

THE LATEST FROM ITALY.—A battle was daily expected on the Adige, at last accounts, Verona has been declared in a state of siege.

Per telegraph from London to Queenstown, we have the following:
London, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, the Minister of War and Marshal Pelissier have had another conference, for the purpose of concerting measures to complete the organization of the army of the East.

An eighth division is in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army in Italy.

A telegram from Trieste, dated July 7th, says, advices from Naples to the 25th ult. announce that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Messina, and several arrests have been made. Advices had also been received from Ancona to the 30th of June. Gen. Caltematier had taken command of the town, and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarmament of the citizens had also been ordered.

An address from the Sarlinian Admiral to the people of Messina has been issued.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says that letters from the headquarters of Prince Napoleon state that another great battle was expected on the banks of the Adige.

The Austrians are believed to have 200,000 men in line.

Fresh battalions are organizing in Paris for Italy.

The London Times also says the French will not act only on the defensive.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated Tyrol by entering the Tonalé pass. Prince Windischgratz has been sent to Berlin to consult the Prussian Government with this fact.

A Frankfurt letter announces that the Austrian government have been compelled by the battle of Solferino to discontinue the theatre of war those troops which it had in reserve in the Tyrol. That province being consequently menaced by the invasion of Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet, in virtue of the treaty of Venice, which requires the German States to guarantee each other German territory, to send the German army into Tyrol.

Kossuth has issued a proclamation calling the Hungarian nation to arms, to struggle for liberty, and he announces that he will soon be among them.

The *Invalide Russe* discusses the possible complications of the war. Russia, it says, has called out an army of three hundred thousand men, which will be reinforced by a Federal contingent of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France, and to hasten the conclusion of peace. But such an armed mediation constitutes a part of an ultimatum, and is not France entitled to reply, that the conditions of peace ought to be proposed by all the great powers conjointly—not by Russia alone; and that such an armed mediation made by a single power, is equivalent to a declaration of war. But when to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of one million men shall be put in motion to attack France, can Lord Palmerston and Russell's administration remain indifferent to the consequences of such a move? The English ministry will most certainly not allow a new war to begin without first exhausting all their powers of persuasion.

Frankfurt, July 6th.—It is stated that the proposals made by Phipps on the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, on the 4th, were the following:

First.—The junction of the 9th and 10th corps d'armee to the Prussian army.

Second.—The appointment to the command in and of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian corps d'armes.

Third.—The placing of all the reserve contingent troops in readiness to march.

Berne, July 6.—News has been received here from Berno that a corps of three to five thousand Tyrolean Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdani's corps had repulsed them from Berno, and driven them as far as the first Courio of the Stelvia. The Austrians suffered severely.

It was reported in England that the British mail steamers had been requested to prepare to carry armaments.

Sad Tragedy.

On Thursday last, the bodies of a woman, named Jane Winter, and her little daughter, aged two years, were found drowned in a creek at Jamaica, Long Island. The New York Sun says:

It is not more than two years since Mrs. Winter's husband left her for some cause, and went to the west. Soon after the birth of her child, she followed him, but soon returned without him, and took up her residence with the family of Mr. Wakefield.

On Wednesday she was observed to be more than usually melancholy, and late at night was observed by Mrs. Wakefield to go out of the house, and after walking a short distance, returned. She left the house in the manner several times during the night, and finally retired to her room. Thursday morning in the morning, taking her daughter with her, as if for a walk. Not returning at noon, search was made for her, when on the bank of a creek near the house, was her hat and shawl. A few steps further, her lifeless body and that of her child were found in the waters of the creek, face downward, where the bodies were found the water in the creek was scarcely a foot deep. A verdict was rendered that they came to their death by drowning, while the mother was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. She was 21 years of age, and her daughter 2 years.

Extensive Swindle.

The New York Express of Saturday, says:—"On Friday, three unsophisticated countrymen, connected with the Society of Friends, from Philadelphia, came to this city on business. Unfortunately for them, they fell in with a nest of Wall street sharpers, who, by false representations and a mutual system of references, well known to New York slavers, induced the unfortunate Quakers to sell, or rather to mortgage, their bonds of a Pennsylvania railroad at \$85, though the bonds are worth par, taking in exchange bills on a worthless Southern Bank, falsely represented by a fraudulent combination of the same worshipful fraternity of sharpers as redeemable. The Quakers subsequently discovered that they had been done—the bills they received in exchange for their bonds not being worth one cent on the dollar. The Managers of the Railroad Company are endeavoring to get the bonds back, and it is expected that the whole affair will lead to a legal investigation."

The Indian Troubles.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 3,500, moved from their village on the south side of the Platte river to the north side of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 5th of July, by the Omahas, some distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontenelle, on the 25th, (Saturday), and that night, Sunday and Sunday night made numerous predatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of a Mr. Ingham to the extent of more than one hundred dollars. On Monday about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. Uriah Thomas to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their molestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn, above the mouth of Logan creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering horses, threatening families, &c. About this time twenty-five men armed at Fontenelle, and under the command of Capt. Patterson, ascended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining ponies from the Indians, to enable the settlers to follow them, and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

The march of these men above Logan creek is described as over a desolated country. Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered and cattle driven off or killed. Even the post office at Cuming Creek had been broken up. Arriving at West Point, Cuming county, they were joined by more men, so that their number amounted to fifty-seven well-armed men, mostly mounted.

The Indians being encamped on the opposite side of the Elkhorn, about four miles distant, the settlers were panic-stricken, and anticipated a general massacre. Small scouting parties of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites. Here they divided forces, most of them remaining at West Point, and about twenty, under the command of J. W. Patterson, proceeded up the Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little town called DeWitt, some five miles further up. While at DeWitt, on the 30th, eleven Indians were observed by a short distance off, and these were followed by the Indians, and his men lying in ambush with the intention of taking the entire party prisoners. On attempting to execute this manoeuvre, the Indians seized their arms and fired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes, ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians—one of their chiefs among the number—and the supposed wounding of several more, when the savages beat a hasty retreat.

The settlers in that region deemed it more prudent to go down to Fontenelle, some forty miles distant, where they remained until the return to Fontenelle of the war party dispatches were sent to the city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha light artillery squad immediately repaired to Fontenelle, and the remainder of the gun squad and several others went out with the field piece on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last Gov. Black, and a small detachment of dragoons under Lieut. Robertson, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A detachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination in compliance with the request of Secretary Morton.

Yesterday we learned that Gov. Black had been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from 250, mostly mounted, and of whom sixty or seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at \$15,000.

The Indian Office some time since addressed a letter to the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, directing him to inquire and report immediately concerning the recent difficulty between the Kaw Indians and the people at Council Grove. It appears that a Kaw Indian had stolen a couple of horses and upon demand the Kaw came with the thief and the horses to deliver them up.

With a view to the property came on the Indian Council Grove feared an attack. Maj. Day fired to intimidate them. The Indians returned the fire and wounded two whites. They were pursued by the whites, and at last an understanding having been effected, they gave up the parties alleged to have wounded the men. This matter has occasioned much feeling. The Indian Bureau is making every exertion to prevent further difficulty and to settle the matter speedily and justly.

With a view of guarding against difficulties which might spring up between the Pawnee Indians and the whites, the Indian Bureau has appointed a special agent to inquire into the recent conduct of those Indians, and to withhold their annuities, &c., in case they should have been at fault. The office is now engaged in preparing instructions for the special agent. It is in contemplation to appoint a local agent, to reside near the Pawnees; and this, it is believed, will enable the Indian Office to exercise control, which would otherwise occur.—*Washington Constitution.*

Our Foreign Trade.

Not long since a certain class of financial optimists were at some pains to impress upon the public mind the conviction that, as the summer wore on, our heavy shipments of specie to Europe, as well as our enormous importations of foreign merchandise, would certainly cease, and that all apprehensions to the contrary were but old fog misgivings. Well, the summer is wearing away fast, and in six weeks' time, or less, autumn will be here, so how or other, almost as much specie as ever continues to go, while the imports would seem to be multiplying rather than diminishing. The steamers, too, to reside on Saturday nearly two millions, and a half in hard cash, while the importations for the week exhibit an aggregate of between six and seven millions.

If there were any prospect of a ready market abroad, at paying prices, for the heavy surplus of breadstuffs we are certain of having next fall and winter, or if there were a market for anything else we have to sell besides cotton (at declining prices) these peculiar features of our foreign trade might create no uneasiness, but in the absence of any such prospect, but in the suggestion whether we are not "trashing it" a little too fast, and laying the foundation for another "crash" and another "crisis."—*N. Y. Express.*

A Man "Molting" to Death.

James Doyle, a blacksmith by trade, died in Chicago last Friday, under the following circumstances as detailed by the Times of that city:

"He was an extremely athletic person, in appearance, and was considered by his fellow-workmen as possessing a remarkable degree of strength and bodily vigor. On Thursday last he was in the shop as usual until 6 o'clock, when he went to supper in as good health as usual. After supper he complained of extreme heat, and continued to complain until 12 o'clock when he went to bed. At 3 o'clock in the morning his room mate awoke and found him breathing his last. A post mortem examination revealed no unusual appearance of the body, except a remarkable and unusual quantity of adipose matter, by which the heat of the body was literally melted down. The coroner's jury found this to be the cause of his death."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—By the latest advices from Vera Cruz it appears that Mr. McLane's demand for the surrender of the Conducha alone saved it. A few hours later, Gen. Robles received peremptory orders from Miramon, seconded by Mr. Olway and Mr. Garvie, not to allow the Conducha to enter Vera Cruz.

Gen. Robles had captured Piacitullah from the Liberals. Gen. Marquez had pronounced in favor of himself at Guadalajara, while Clerk of the House of Representatives, today demanded trial in the Criminal Court, but the case was postponed till next term, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the United States.

Boston, July 18.—Wm. Holmes and wife, of New Orleans, now stopping at Plymouth, were served with a writ of *habere corpus* today, requiring them to deliver up a female slave named Maria Gaskins. The hearing of the case was assigned for to-morrow. Maria has been brought here. Her chief complaint is, that she has enjoyed less liberty at the North than at New Orleans.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, July 8.—The District Attorney has officially notified the Pacific Railway Company that he will dismiss the State suit upon the payment of the first instalment of \$50,000, as provided in the compromise made with the new company.

WESTFIELD, MASS., July 17.—The body of a man was discovered in Little River yesterday afternoon, which has since been identified as that of Edmund Morse, who has been missing from this town for over two years. The flesh was all dried on the bones. The body evidently had not been in the water very long. The case is certainly a very mysterious one.

Boston, July 17.—The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, Pastor of the Union Congregational Church, at which the Hon. Rufus Choate attended preached a sermon this morning on his death, to a crowded congregation. He paid an eloquent tribute to his genius and christian qualities. Mr. Choate's person was heavily draped in black.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The steamer Ravenswood, from Madisonville, for this city, took fire this morning, about eight miles from shore, and was totally consumed, together with her cargo. There was an insurance of \$25,000 on the boat. Of the thirty persons on board all escaped excepting one, who was drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

Rev. Dr. Bedol.

We learn that this eminent divine has accepted the office of Assistant Bishop of Ohio. We have no doubt that a sense of duty led him to accept this course, but in coming to this conclusion, he has had many hard struggles, in view of leaving the people of his charge in this city, between him and whom there is an attachment of the strongest kind.

The prospect of a more extended field of usefulness in the new office to which he has been called, has largely influenced his decision. The few few pastors and people more endeared to each other than the Rector of the church of the Ascension and the people of his parish. It will not be an easy matter to fill the place that will be vacated by his decision. Nor will it be an easy matter to fill the place of Dr. Bedell in many institutions of this city of which he is an active member. We can name two in which he has been most active and efficient member—the American Bible Society and the Deaf and Dumb Institution will feel his loss in their respective Boards of Managers. Of these papers, one of the most important is dated 10th December, 1791, only four days before his death. There we find that his principal papers were maize, rye, barley, potatoes, wheat, buckwheat, peas, oats, clover and other grass, and tobacco.

Historical memories and public interest attach mainly to the portion of the Mount Vernon estate which lies between Little Hunting Creek and Dogue Creek. Here, at one place, is the veritable Mount Vernon, the residence of General Washington; and at another, Mount Zephyr, the residence of Judge Bushrod Washington.

The main road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, then, as now, or as Washington says in his will, "as it now goes and has ever gone, since his recollection of it," passing to the northward of the River Farm, traverses the Muddy Hole Farm, from the Gum Spring at the foot of Little Hunting Creek to the mill on Dogue Run. At the Gum Spring, another road branches off, passing between the Muddy Hole Farm and the Mansion House Farm, and through the southern part of Union Farm to a landing place on the bank of the Potomac. A wide private road, with cedar hedges originally, crosses this at nearly right angles, connecting the Mount Vernon residence, in opposite directions, with Alexandria and with Fredericksburg.

At the head of this avenue is Mount Zephyr, the seat of the "new owner" of the Muddy Hole Farm. Here, for many years, and sometimes in the summer season, at a smaller house, by a chalybeate spring below, near the river, dwelt Bushrod Washington. But since the death of him and of the other devisees of the several sub-divisions of the Mount Vernon Estate, many changes in its proprietorship and its distribution have taken place. The greater part of the Muddy Hole and Union Farms, some sixteen hundred acres, in all, has been purchased by Mr. Aaron Leggett, and a part of the Dogue River Farm has also passed under the hands of the Lewis family, and into the hands of sundry proprietors. The Ladies of the United States have purchased the Mansion House Farm of upwards of 200 acres, leaving still in the hands of Mr. John A. Washington about 1000 acres of that part of the estate stretching from the foot of Little Hunting Creek to the Mansion House Farm and the property of Mr. Leggett.

With the Mansion House farm all men are acquainted by sight or by written description—its picturesque situation on the high bank of the Potomac—its patriotic reminiscences—its destined use as the holy shrine which it is, or is to be, of this western world's devotion, in the hands of the Ladies of the United States.

I have turned aside from the homestead of Washington living, and from his place of sepulture, to dwell upon the Mount Vernon Estate, so to speak, as it now is, and as it was, a victorious soldier, not as a Nation's founder, not as a republican statesman, not by his political and military writings and acts, not even in his relations as a man and a gentleman; but to know him as an agricultural proprietor, less by means of his agricultural papers than by the visible monuments of his proprietorship in the fields and woods of Mount Vernon. I think it has been good for me to do so. There never was a completer, a better proportioned, a more statuesque and chiselled character, than this our American Cincinnatus; but to appreciate the perfect harmony and absolute truth of his character, we must endeavor to see him, with the memory's eye at least, as Cincinnatus, not as a man of letters, nor directing cabinets, but standing on the green sward by the side of the paternal oak and calling on Earth and Sky to unite in producing and yielding the rich annual harvest to sustain the life and gladden the heart of Man.

The Mount Vernon Estate.—Letter from Caleb Cushing.—[Extracts].

Mount Zephyr, July 4th, 1859.

In a visit to this spot, though on business, it seems to me that the day has not been inappropriately occupied; for it is a part, and a very interesting one, of the Mount Vernon estate, the residence of Washington, the hero-man of the American Revolution.

The whole stream of the Potomac, which flows between the States of Virginia and Maryland, had, before it reaches the Federal City, held a southeasterly course, then strikes due south by Alexandria until it approaches Mount Vernon, in front of which it passes easterly, then for a short distance turns south again, then describes a long semi-circle to Fort Tobacco, at which point it resumes its original southeasterly course, and so flows on to the sea of Chesapeake Bay.

The Mount Vernon estate, as occupied by General Washington, at the time of his death, stretches along the northerly bank of the Potomac, in the whole of this, and easterly, and westerly, with tide and low water, according to Washington's own estimate, of about ten miles; bounded on the east by the main channel of the river at its bend, and on the west by one of its affluents, denominated Dogue Creek.

The estate is divided into two unequal parts by another affluent of the Potomac, denominated Little Hunting Creek. The portion in the elbow of the Potomac, and between that and Hunting Creek, called River Farm, consisted of about 2,000 acres. The other portion, between Little Hunting Creek and Dogue Creek, extended further inland, and consisted of about 6,000 acres, in the form of an irregular square, divided into four unequal farms, known as the Mansion House Farm, the Union Farm, the Dogue Run Farm, and the Muddy Hole Farm.

Several of these local names are found in Washington's will, which devises the property east of Little Hunting Creek to George Fayette Washington and Lawrence Augustus Washington; about two thirds of the land between Little Hunting Creek and Dogue Creek, lying on the Potomac, to Bushrod Washington; and the residue, lying between the last named creek and Dogue Creek, to Lewis and his wife, Eleanor Park Lewis.

The soil and other natural capabilities of the estate are accurately described by Washington. "The greater part," he says, "is a greish clay; some part is a dark mould, a very little is inclined to sand, and scarcely any to stone." He adds: "A husbandman's will would not lay the farms more level than they are." And as to the river, "the whole shore," he truly says, "is one entire fishery."

He had under enclosure not only the several farms, or cultivated portions of the estate, but also the woodland.

In addition to the dwelling house, and other buildings on the Mansion House Farm, he had what he calls an Overlooker's house, and negro quarters on each of the other farms. He speaks also of "a newly erected brick barn, equal perhaps to any in America," on the Union Farm, a new circular barn on the Dogue Run Farm; and the plan indicates a grist mill near the mouth of Dogue Run.

On the four farms he enumerates, 54 "draft horses," 12 "working mules," 317 "black cattle," 654 "sheep," and "a large many" in number of swine. And it is only in the aspect of the lands of the Dogue Run Farm, but the new circular barn remains. Mr. Chalkley Gillingham has made for himself an exceedingly pretty place in a gentle swell of land in the pine woods, by the long mill race, constructed by Washington. And the residence of the Lewis family remains, belonging to Mr. John M. son, of Maine.

We may regret, sometimes, that Washington left no posterity of his own body to transmit his name and race, and to retain and cultivate the lands of Mount Vernon. But what perpetuity of name or estate had John M. son, Madison, Jackson? They have immortality, not in Heaven only, but on earth as well. Should not that suffice? And, as Washington, what son, or grandson, has succeeded, could have continued his name? Let us be content to have him stand in the memory of posterity. We should not have created a descendant of his presuming only blood, nor should we have been satisfied with one of inferior merit. And it is unjust to come to him as we are prone to do, that that descendant of his brothers, if it be the possession of a fragment of the Mount Vernon estate, he do not maintain the mansion house and its grounds in the style of its present builder; and still more unjust to complain of such a collateral successor if he be not, as of himself of course he cannot, prove there a Mecca for the resort of the people of the United States. But this misplaced expectation has at length turned to good, so that, about to pass into the custody of the dies of a nation, Mount Vernon becomes a shrine, a national temple, in which by the sanctifying influences of the memory of Washington, to keep burning brightly ever the sacred fires of the love of home and of country. And thus would we have it. Such a memory, calm, grave, dignified, venerable, well guarded by the fair maidens, pure matrons of our land, fit ministers priestesses at a holier and loftier than altar of the classic Vesta. C. CUSHING.

Messrs. Parsons, McGrath, and other Committee, Phila.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Says the *St. Louis Democrat*: "We received a letter from Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman, Maine, which speaks glowingly of the merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence has effect, when coming from a reliable source, that we are now prone to do, that that descendant of his brothers, if it be the possession of a fragment of the Mount Vernon estate, he do not maintain the mansion house and its grounds in the style of its present builder; and still more unjust to complain of such a collateral successor if he be not, as of himself of course he cannot, prove there a Mecca for the resort of the people of the United States. But this misplaced expectation has at length turned to good, so that, about to pass into the custody of the dies of a nation, Mount Vernon becomes a shrine, a national temple, in which by the sanctifying influences of the memory of Washington, to keep burning brightly ever the sacred fires of the love of home and of country. And thus would we have it. Such a memory, calm, grave, dignified, venerable, well guarded by the fair maidens, pure matrons of our land, fit ministers priestesses at a holier and loftier than altar of the classic Vesta. C. CUSHING.

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